

CONDENSED NEWS.

S. W. Dorsey is negotiating for one of the finest residences in Denver.

A fire at Appleton, Wis., destroyed Fleming's flax-mills, valued at \$2,000.

Counterfeit \$10 treasury notes, of the series of 1875, are adroit in Boston.

The death is announced of John Scott Russell, the famous English engineer.

Foxhall, the American racer, won the Asot cup in England Thursday, taking 1,000 sovereigns.

Thirteen of the principal business houses of Le Mars, Iowa, were burned Sunday, the loss being estimated at \$75,000.

The army-worm has appeared at several points in the Kanawha valley, but has not done much damage.

The democrats of Arkansas are quite certain to nominate Judge J. H. Berry, of Benton county, for governor.

New oats from Texas sold at auction in St. Louis at 35 cents per bushel in bulk.

Fifteen business places at Dowagiac, Mich., were burned Tuesday, the loss footing up \$30,000.

Rev. Cornelius Brett, who bears the Garfield memorial volume prepared for Queen Victoria, has sailed for Europe.

The Apollo iron-works of Laufman & Co., near Pittsburgh, have started up successfully with men from outside the union.

Algernon Sartoris, son-in-law of General Grant, is hunting and fishing at Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

An invoice of 8,000 bushels of new Texas wheat was sold at auction on the produce exchange in New York at \$1.50 per bushel.

It has been ascertained that the July wheat corner in Chicago is being engineered by P. D. Armour, John Hankinton, and Alexander Mitchell.

Samuel H. Adams, the noted builder of Baltimore, who claimed to have erected the first store on the ruins of Chicago, has passed from earth.

Charles Marr, who fought beside Colonel Hecker in the German revolution in 1848, was buried Sunday at Lincoln, Illinois.

Peter Loutzenheiser, a pioneer of Stark County, Ohio, died Thursday, as also A. Ritter, of Youngstown, who served four years under Napoleon I.

The democrats of Alabama unanimously nominated E. A. O'Neal for governor. H. C. Tompkins was selected for attorney general.

For the third time in its history, the Lehigh colliery at Wilkesbarre, Pa., is on fire, and one hundred men are engaged in fighting the flames.

John S. Prince, of Boston, rode a bicycle fifty miles in 2 hours, 59 minutes, and 15 seconds, beating the American record.

Several petitions have been filed at Washington for the pardon of Thomas Ballard, the famous counterfeiter, who is serving a term in the penitentiary at Albany.

A break occurred Friday in the reservoir at Portland, Me., cutting a chasm ten feet wide in the hilly part of Grove street, and carrying away pavements, curbstones, and shade trees.

Reports from nearly all parts of Minnesota are to the effect that corn is making up lost time, while wheat on high land begins to show the need of rain.

The board of trade of East St. Louis has raised a rumpus by appointing an inspector to overhaul all grain arriving by rail or going out by barge, and make it conform to Chicago standards.

Fred W. Newburgh, who secured \$30,000 from the Ohio state treasury by forgeries, pleaded guilty on two out of fifty-two indictments, and was taken to the penitentiary for six years.

Recent rains at Denver have rendered 20,000,000 brick unfit for the market. A waterspout near the city swept away some wooden houses, and caused a loss of two lives.

A bill has been introduced in the Spanish chamber of deputies for the immediate abolition of slavery in Cuba, with civil rights for the emancipated.

Rev. Dr. Burns, of Hamilton, Ont., after a trial of ten days before the London conference, has been found in full accord with the doctrines of Methodism.

Boston capitalists have commenced work on the Bee line railroad, which is to run from San Diego, Cal., through northern Mexico to Talabasco, Ariz.

Hewitt Chandler, a leader among the Shakers at New Gloucester, Me., quietly proceeded to Boston with Mary H. Grant, where a clergyman made them one.

Three Mormons have started for Washington, to present to congress the new state constitution for Utah. Ex-Delegate Hooper declined to make the trip.

Judge Temple, of the California superior court, has made perpetual the injunction obtained by the farmers in the Sacramento valley against the hydraulic mining companies.

The authorities of the insane asylum at Utica, N. Y., suppressed for one month the publication of the fact that David Poulton, a crazy convict, killed an inmate.

T. T. Baker, who for a week past has been on trial at Lancaster, O., for embezzling \$80,000 while county treasurer, has fled the town, forfeiting \$4,000 bail.

A heavy rain-storm at Indianapolis flooded Pogue's run and swept away a rotten foot-bridge at the depot tunnel, by which eight persons were drowned. The destruction to property is estimated at \$300,000.

Envoy Trescott, in his latest letter to Secretary Frelinghuysen, expressed the opinion that the hesitation of Chili to make peace arises from the conviction that the Peruvians will never negotiate in earnest while they have hopes of intervention by the United States.

Mexican officials think that the object of the visit of the president of Guatemala to the United States is to bring about a confederation of the five Central American Republics, with himself at the head.

A molder of Buffalo, named Agidius Hock, a few days ago accidentally drove over a lady in the street. So great was his remorse that he killed himself with a razor during services at St. Mary's church on Sunday.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers expect to parade 30,000 men in Pittsburgh next Saturday. Work was resumed at Cincinnati Monday on the contract made last October.

It is alleged that a combination of cigar manufacturers in the eastern cities have entered into a contract with the Six Companies of San Francisco for the labor of one thousand Chinamen, who are to be speedily forwarded.

Spencer C. Coe, an aged police-court lawyer of Buffalo, while inspecting old papers, found a deed covering 240 acres of land in Wayne county, Michigan, which he purchased in 1857. The document has been missing for twenty years.

The Illinois department of agriculture reports the prospect favorable for more than average yield of wheat per acre, although the army-worm has stripped off the blades in some of the southern counties.

William F. Weld removed from Boston to Philadelphia to escape high taxation, and died in the latter city. Under the succession tax law the state of Pennsylvania claims \$250,000, and has attached securities of the estate representing \$1,000,000.

Francis P. Weed, of Newburgh, N. Y., caused the arrest of Dr. M. M. Hedges for conspiracy with W. M. Scott to defraud him of \$150,000 at poker. Weed has already paid defendants two-thirds of the amount, but has discovered the plot.

There is the wildest alarm at Bridge-water, Dakota, over the outbreak of six cases of small-pox. A pest house has been ordered erected one mile outside the town, trains are not allowed a stop, and the village of Salem has established a quarantine.

Professor E. A. Haight, of the university at Vincennes, Ind., and Miss Gertrude Adams, a teacher in the institution, have created a great scandal by jointly occupying a room in a Terre Haute hotel under false names. Their resignations have been requested.

The forest fire in Clark county, Wisconsin, is rushing northward through a solid body of the best pine, and can only be quenched by rain. Hundreds of men are engaged in setting back fires. Hieteville was saved by a change in the direction of the wind.

The wife of Frank Mason, one of the Brookfield bank-robbers, accompanied by Harry Moore, went to the farm, and found the bottle of gold which she had secreted in the ground under the shed. The fact was quite apparent that other persons had been digging for it.

Wheat harvesting has commenced in southern Kansas, where the berry has grown to such an unusual size as to protrude from the hull. The yield on a tract of one thousand acres near Parsons is estimated at thirty-two bushels per acre.

At an early hour Saturday morning a masked mob of one hundred men burst the doors of the jail at Lawrence, Kan., secured Peter Vinegar, Isaac King, and George Robertson, and hung them to the bridge timbers, for the recent murder of Daniel Bausman.

The Mexican congress, desirous to encourage the investment of American capital in mining, has repealed the export duty on silver coin and bullion, which has been in existence ever since Spanish rule, to take effect November 1.

A company of representative negroes from Mississippi is on its way to Chihuahua, to prospect in the agricultural and mining region of Mexico, where a location is sought for a colony of 200 families.

The steamship Pera, which sailed from Montreal May 31, with two hundred head of cattle, struck an iceberg and foundered off Cape Race. Thirty of the crew were picked up by the steamship Lake Manitoba, but it is feared that ten lives have been lost.

The Jacksonville Car Company, whose stock is held almost exclusively in St. Louis, has called a meeting of its creditors to obtain a compromise on liabilities of \$140,000. The main trouble arose from the repudiation of a contract by a southern railway.

Representative Rosecrans desires it that the Ocean Shore railroad be incorporated in California, Nevada, and Utah, is backed by some of the most prominent railroad men in the country, and work will be commenced as soon as an entrance to San Francisco is secured.

At 11 o'clock Tuesday evening flames appeared in Miller's book-binding establishment, in Victoria square, Montreal, and quickly spread to the dry-goods stores of S. Greenshields, Son & Co., and McIntyre & French, and thence to Glendinning's store, warehouse and the cabinet-house of Henry J. Shaw. The block was the finest in the city, being a five-story stone. The loss is estimated at \$1,450,000.

A band of one thousand or more Crows and Arapahoes has been seen on Powder river, seven miles from old Fort McKinney, and one hundred lodges are reported near the fort. As they are said to be killing cattle for consumption, scouts have been sent out to learn what is on foot.

An immense crowd gathered Saturday at the spot where Colonel William Crawford was burned at the stake by Indians a century ago, near Upper Sandusky, O. General John C. Lee and Rev. D. T. Moody delivered addresses. Ex-President Hayes and Governor Foster attended the exercises Sunday.

At Malden, England, Sir Claude de Crespiigny made an ascension with an aeronaut named Simmonds, intending to cross the channel. The car struck a house, and De Crespiigny fell out and broke his leg. Simmonds was swept up by the wind and seen over Calais in the afternoon.

Iron-workers in Pennsylvania are organizing fishing clubs to camp out for the summer. The mills are undergoing repairs, and have sent their horses to pasture. At the Bay View works at Milwaukee, employees and officers of the company are holding a prolonged conference.

Nearly five hundred manufacturers, shippers, and merchants, representing \$100,000,000 of capital, met at Syracuse, N. Y., and organized under the presidency of John F. Rathbone, the Albany stove-maker. A committee was appointed to wait upon Governor Cornell and ask that he veto the railroad commission bill.

In a conference at St. Louis, Wednesday, President Jarrett arranged with the manager of the East St. Louis iron-mills to start work at once. The Harmony cotton-mills, at Cohoes, N. Y., secured only ten operatives at 10 percent reduction, and has therefore closed for the summer. No disturbance took place at the Cleveland rolling-mills Wednesday, but part of the militia is in readiness at the armories.

At a conference of managers of ocean steamship lines, at New York, it was resolved to withdraw their offer to pay 50 cents to the emigration commission for each passenger landed. As Governor Cornell has not yet approved the bill appropriating \$200,000 to the support of Castle Garden, it is really feared that the doors of the institution will be closed in a few days.

The Battery park in New York contains hundreds of Russian Jews. The agent of the relief committee admits that several who were placed on good lands in Ohio have found their way back to the metropolis. The number of Russian Jews in New York is estimated at 10,000.

arrangement made. They seem to feel that they are doing the relief committee a great favor by coming to the United States.

The quickest time on record in a divorce suit was made Friday at Fort Wayne, Ind. A wealthy farmer, named J. V. Gilbert, drove to town with his wife, and she handed in an application for freedom on the ground of cruelty. The couple then agreed that the wife should have \$1,000 in cash, new false teeth every three years, half the furniture, fruit, and milk, and two-thirds of the children. Both appeared in court, and the divorce was at once granted.

Over a thousand men were at work Monday in the Cleveland rolling-mill, and suffered no molestation. Five weavers commenced duty in the Harmony mills at Cohoes, N. Y., and were threatened with death by three thousand strikers.

Andrew Johnson, president of the American Association, has decided to apply to all western points the principle upon which work was resumed at Cincinnati. Vice President Bullock has authority to arrange matters between the strikers and the Bay View works, near Milwaukee.

Domestic difficulties in a poor German family of Chicago culminated Saturday in a horrible tragedy. Caspar Seybolt, residing at No. 51 Fimmel street, worked nights in a bakery, and on going home found that his wife had administered strychnine to four children and herself. Three of them she had laid out on a table, placing bunches of flowers in their crossed hands. The eldest daughter expired as the father entered the room, and the mother soon sank in convulsions and breathed her last. Several letters written by the eldest child to her friends show that she coolly joined with her mother in carrying out the horrible deed.

Over twelve hundred men were at work Tuesday in the Cleveland rolling-mill. At night they were escorted by policemen through Wire street, which was lined on both sides with strikers and their wives and children. At the elevators there commenced a shower of stones and cinders, which was kept up for three blocks. Police Captain Hocher being seriously hurt. When the workers had been placed in the street-cars, the police arrested several ringleaders in the assault. Business has been resumed in the Washburn rolling-mill at Terre Haute, Ind., prices to be governed by the Pittsburgh scale. The Harmony cotton-mills at Cohoes, N. Y., have secured five more workmen, while twenty-five weavers left the town for situations in Connecticut. It is estimated that 1,000 of the Harmony employees have removed since the lockout.

Five thousand persons in Patrick county, Virginia, are said to be almost on the verge of starvation, on account of the drought of last summer. A load of corn was recently received at the court-house, and hundreds of hungry women and children crowded around it and begged for a peck or a quart. The surprising statement is made that three hundred people at the court-house have had no food for two days. The region is almost inaccessible, the nearest railroad station being forty-five miles.

People of means have contributed liberally to the sufferers, but supplies are exhausted, flour not being obtainable at \$200 per barrel. Several wagon-loads of food have gone out from Danville, and will travel constantly until the starving people are met.

For five hours on Sunday there were bloody conflicts in the streets of Alexandria between Egyptians and Europeans. Twenty persons were killed and a number of houses destroyed. The police were slow to interfere. Some of the wounded foreigners were taken to the French consulate, where riotous demonstrations soon took place. The English consul received a gunshot wound, and the engineer of the British man-of-war Superb was killed. The military at last dispersed the rioters. The Greek consul and Italian vice consul received serious injuries. A British vessel landed two hundred men to protect the consulate. The mob sacked the shops of Europeans. Later advice reports that no less than sixty-seven Europeans are reported to have been killed. Pillage appears to have been the main object with the Levantines and Arabs. The European colonies have appealed to their respective governments for squadrons for protection. At a conference at Cairo between the Turkish commissioner, the foreign consuls, the khedive, and Arabi Pasha, it was solemnly urged that the khedive should undertake to maintain order, and that Arabs should obey his commands. A meeting of military leaders decided to petition the khedive to abdicate, warning him that should he refuse he would be murdered. Cookson, the English consul at Alexandria, saw the Greek consul dragged from his carriage and beaten by soldiers, the Italian consul wounded by a stone, and the wife of the Austrian consul general attacked. Admiral Seymour has been empowered to land British sailors at Alexandria if necessary.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

JUNE 8.—The senate passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill, after refusing to remit \$40,000 unpaid taxes on the property of the late Superintendent Patterson, of the coast survey. Mr. Hawley reported a joint resolution, which, if adopted, appropriating \$10,000 to furnish food to destitute people in the overflowed portion of Mississippi.

JUNE 9.—The senate passed a joint resolution to refund internal revenue taxes illegally collected from the Detroit house of correction. Mr. Van Wyck offered a resolution, which was laid over, that the nominations to the tariff commission be considered in open session. A bill was passed authorizing the postmaster general to extend mail routes, at pro rata additional pay, for any distance not exceeding twenty-five miles. The Japanese indemnity bill was discussed and flung aside. After a short executive session, an adjournment to Monday was taken.

JUNE 12.—The senate passed bills to divide Iowa into two judicial districts and to authorize the Sioux City and Pacific road to bridge the Missouri river. Mr. Pendleton presented a petition from 10,000 citizens of Cincinnati and Covington, asking the passage of the civil service reform bill. It was referred to a resolution authorizing each senator to employ a clerk at \$1,200 per annum, to be paid from the contingent fund. When the Japanese indemnity bill came up, an amendment by Mr. Morrill was adopted, to pay back in coin the cash amount received, \$785,000. After a warm debate the bill went over. On motion of Mr. Logan the senate insisted upon its amendments to the army appropriation bill, and a conference committee was appointed.

JUNE 13.—In the senate, Mr. Grover made a favorable report on a bill to pay into San Francisco for the Ocean Shore railroad. A pending resolution, that each senator be given a clerk at a salary of \$1,200, was rejected. Mr. Allison reported, with amendments, the house bill for the extension of national bank charters. In committee of the whole, the Japanese indemnity bill was taken up. Mr. Morrill's amendment, to deny any claim in which the fund was invested, was adopted, and it was resolved not to pay Japan the accumulated interest. The bill was passed by 35 to 13.

second section of the bill directs the payment of \$140,000 from the treasury as interest on the bonds of the officers and crews of the Wyoming and Taklong.

JUNE 14.—In the senate, Mr. Miller reported the bill for the construction of the Illinois and Mississippi canal. The joint resolution appropriating \$750,000 to pay mail contractors in the southern states for services at the outbreak of the war was taken up, and Mr. Conner reported any liability of the government. The house bonded spirits bill came up as the regular order, and a substitute reported by the finance committee was read. Mr. Bayard urged the necessity of prolonging the bond period from three to five years, and the record of proposition in the house to reduce the tax to 50 cents per gallon had produced paralysis in the trade. Mr. Sherman expressed the opinion that a firm tax of 60 cents would yield more revenue than the present rate. Without taking account the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

JUNE 8.—The house passed a bill increasing to \$40 per month the pension of any soldier who lost a leg, hand, or foot in the late war. The general deficiency appropriation bill was taken up and passed, motions being defeated to strike out the clauses of \$125,000 for land-grant salaries, of \$200,000 for the national road of construction, and of \$112,000 for special deputy marshals. A joint resolution was passed to lend 1,000 army tents to shelter Russian refugees at Vineland, N. J. Bills were reported to create the Oregon Short-Line railroad company and the National Railroad Company. Mr. Humphrey reported in favor of limiting to \$5,000 the expense of contesting seats.

JUNE 9.—The house spent the day in committee of the whole on the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill. A proposition by Mr. Burrows to equalize the salaries of the judges of the supreme court was rejected. Mr. White objected to the item of \$230,000 for salaries in the internal revenue bureau, and it was passed by until the bill is completed by the committee. Nearly half the items were considered, when a recess was taken. At the evening session twenty-five pension bills were passed.

JUNE 10.—The house went into committee and resumed consideration of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill. Numerous amendments were offered and rejected and after consideration of eighty of the hundred pages of the bill the committee rose and the house adjourned.

JUNE 12.—In the house, Mr. Butterworth reported the army appropriation bill with the senate amendments, and recommended non-concurrence in the clause making retirement from the army compulsory at the age of 64 years, but the clause was agreed to by 191 to 75. Mr. Townsend reported a bill to create a board of commissioners of interstate commerce. Mr. Humphrey reported a bill to uniform system of bankruptcy. A long debate took place on the senate measure to increase the water supply of the District of Columbia.

JUNE 13.—The house, passed a resolution authorizing the secretary of war to place at the disposal of the army the land of the United States, a memorial column costing \$10,000, and also appropriating \$15,000 toward the expense of a centennial celebration, next year, of the declaration of peace. The bill to increase the water supply of the District of Columbia was passed, with the proviso that the bill be referred to the committee on the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole. Mr. Townsend offered an amendment making it unlawful to pay or demand any political assessment, which was defeated on order. Mr. Springer proposed that the extra clerks in the pension office shall be men who served in the union army, but this was ruled out. An amendment was adopted that all reports from the sale of reports of the United States supreme court in excess of \$2,500 per annum shall be covered into the treasury.

JUNE 14.—The house went into committee of the whole on the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill. Mr. White moved to strike out the item of \$1,975,000 for salaries in the internal revenue bureau, and stated that Mr. Kelley had organized a pool between the whisky and tariff people. Mr. Kelley retorted that the statement was the ravings of a lunatic or a deliberate liar. Mr. White replied that Mr. Kelley might be seconded enough to make such a charge. The words were taken down, and a resolution of censure was prepared, but both members speedily made apologies. Several amendments to prohibit political assessments were ruled out. Mr. Springer put through an amendment to fix the salary of the reporter of the supreme court at \$5,000, and that the reports be hereafter printed at the government office and sold at 10 percent advance on the cost. The committee then rose and the bill was passed, by 135 to 75. A resolution was adopted to pay George G. Cannon, of Utah, salary and mileage to April 19, 1892. O'Neill reported the invalid pension appropriation bill, covering \$100,000,000.

At Last.

Within a few days the last spike on the great through line, linking the metropolis of the Lakes, Chicago, and the Queen City of the Rockies, Denver, was driven, and the immense facilities of the wonderful Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad system, will soon be brought into play to distribute the riches so bountifully bestowed by the Creator in a marvelous land of promise and aid in the development and rapid advance of a most fertile section of our country.

The achievements of the "Burlington Route," its unparalleled growth, in less than 30 years, from a struggling corporation with 16 miles of rough track, a dilapidated engine and a dingy coach, to a magnificent system comprising 4,000 miles of road under one management give it rank among the first and most successful enterprises of the age. The C. & B. & Q. has certainly the finest equipments of any railroad in the world, supplied throughout thoroughly and unstintingly in all its ramifications, with everything that can be devised and united to make certain and sure all that may be desired by its patrons, and it seems befitting and in the natural order of things to find this true representative of Western push, grit and energy the first to unite the progressive cities of Chicago and Denver.

Indeed, the people of the entire country in common with the citizens of Denver are observant and keep themselves posted as to the solidity and reliability of the great concerns with which their city's weal is connected, hail with unfeigned delight the approaching opening of this great line to all classes of traffic.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy new Denver Through Line will most efficiently link the kindred interests of the East and West, and do much to develop all the resources of Colorado, in mining, agriculture, stock growing, trade and traffic as well as social relations, while bringing within easier reach those scenes of marvelous beauty, to be met on every hand under the glorious skies of the last constellation in our sisterhood of States, the most faithful picture being but an index to, and the most eloquent description of, this great line to all classes of traffic.

Great advantages will be made pleasantly, comfortably and satisfactorily apparent, and the date of opening of the C. & B. & Q. new Denver is anxiously awaited at many heartthrob and fire-sides.

A new York special states that ex-Vice President Wheeler will not serve on the Tariff Commission, on the ground that the work is too arduous for him.

Council Proceedings.

COMMON COUNCIL, ROOM 1, OWSOSSO, JUNE 12, 1892.

Regular meeting of the Common Council of the city of Owsosso.

Present—The Mayor, Clerk, Ald. Wells, Hershey, Boyers, Eickman, Bedford, Lewis, Matlock and Axford.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Ald. Axford presented the following petition, which was referred to committee on Grading and Sidewalks.

A petition for the construction of a ditch, commencing on the south line of the west 1/4 of the south-east 1/4 of section 23, in the city of Owsosso, running north-east across lands owned by John Turnbull, James Colby, J. M. Terrell, I. M. Chipman, J. Martin and E. Maroney's lands, thence north-east across the Jackson Lansing and Saginaw Railroad, to Chipman street, thence east to Comstock Creek. Signed by John Brooks and twelve others.

Also the following petition, which was referred to committee on Grading and Sidewalks.

A petition for the construction of a crosswalk across Main street, on the east line of Chipman street. Signed by W. J. Miller and seven others.

The clerk presented the following petition, which was referred to committee on Ways and Means:

To the Hon. Mayor and Common Council, of the City of Owsosso:

The undersigned, a property holder and occupant of the premises directly adjoining the Chipman Creek culvert on Main street claims that his garden and grounds were damaged to the amount of twenty-five dollars by the heavy fall of rain on June 3d, which caused the water to overflow and set back at said culvert, it not being large enough to carry away an ordinary fall of water which by overflowing tore up my walks, spoiled the flower garden, and my garden of early produce was under water for several hours. And now hoping the council will make a fair decision, I remain yours etc. F. R. TERRELL.

Also the following petition, which on motion the prayer of the petitioners was granted:

A petition for the privilege of setting dog posts in the gate ways to Fayette Square, to prevent the ingress of cattle, the same to be without expense to the city. Signed by twenty-five property holders.

Ald. Hershey presented the following petition, which was referred to committee on Grading and Sidewalks.

A petition requesting the appropriation of \$75.00 to assist the people living north in repairing the Main road north of Newberry street, toward Sixmile Creek, to be expended under the supervision of the Marshal and city committee.

Signed by Osborn & Sons, and twenty-six others.

The following accounts were presented, which were referred to committee on Claims and Accounts:

Wm. Mason, labor, \$8.75
Paul & Edry, sundries, 6.06
Williams & Hartshorn, plow, 5.00
C. A. Baldwin, making roll etc., 5.00
N. Simpson, labor, 18.75
Mr. Jeanette, " 10.00
S. Robinson, " 5.62
E. Wood, " 3.75
Mr. Refan, " 7.50
J. Smith, " 2.50
A. Paul, " 3.13
H. Paul, " 6.87
John Smith, " 7.50
Alex McDonald, " 12.50
M. Retan, " 15.00
Q. Wells, " 9.00
Sam. Davis, lighting lamps, 37.50
T. J. Horsman, making roll etc., 75.00
E. P. Byerley, special police, 3.00
W. D. Jones, " 3.00
R. Campbell, " 3.00
T. J. Horsman, " 3.00

The committee on Fire Department made the following report, which was held over.

To the Hon. Mayor and Common Council, of the City of Owsosso:

Your committee on Fire Department who were instructed to get some suitable place to put the tank for gasoline, would report as follows:

That they have got the consent of the Owsosso Base Ball Club to place said tank on their grounds, providing the city will stand all damages that will happen to said Gasoline Tank. Your committee would recommend that the tank be placed on said grounds, in the south-west or north-west corner whichever would be suitable, and that a suitable covering be built over the tank so as to be placed under lock and key.

GEO. H. BEDFORD,
W. MATLOCK

The committee on Fire Department also made the following report, which was accepted and adopted. Ayes 8. Nays 0.

To the Hon. Mayor and Common Council, of the City of Owsosso:

Your committee on Fire Department, to whom was referred the petition of Barnum & Gould, asking for the privilege of building a small wooded addition to their building, corner Ball and Exchange streets, not to exceed 10 feet long, and width of present building, would report favorable according to present ordinance on Fire limits, and that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

GEO. H. BEDFORD,
W. MATLOCK

The committee on printing made the following report, which was accepted and adopted. Ayes 8. Nays 0.

To the Hon. Mayor and Common Council, of the City of Owsosso:

Your committee who was authorized to let the city printing to THE TIMES, would respectfully submit the following report:

THE TIMES OFFICE, Owsosso, June 12, 1892.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Owsosso: GENTLEMEN—I hereby agree to do the printing for the City of Owsosso, for the year ending May 12, 1893, at the rate of the common cost of May 10th, 1892, for the sum of fifty-five dollars (\$55.00), said printing to include proofings of the council, ordinance, election and registration notices, and pamphlet containing rules of the council and standing committees, and all city printing.

E. O. DEWBRY, Publisher of THE TIMES.
J. FRIEDBERG,
J. MATLOCK, Com.
H. AXFORD, Secy.

Ald. Hershey moved that the matter of purchasing a gravel bed be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, and they have permission to negotiate for the same. Ayes 8. Nays 0.

Ald. Hershey introduced an ordinance establishing the Fire limits of the City of Owsosso, which on motion was read for the 1st and 2d time by its title, and pamphlet containing rules of the council and standing committees, and all city printing.

On motion the Council adjourned for one week.

E. A. TORD, Jr., City Clerk.

GENERAL MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT—Active: lower: June, \$1.31 1/2 @ 1.32; July, \$1.33 1/2 @ 1.34; August, \$1.35 1/2 @ 1.36; 1892: July, \$1.37 1/2 @ 1.38; August, \$1.39 1/2 @ 1.40; 1893: July, \$1.41 1/2 @ 1.42; August, \$1.43 1/2 @ 1.44.

CORN—Active: higher: June, 70 1/2 @ 71; July, 71 1/2 @ 72; August, 72 1/2 @ 73; 1892: July, 73 1/2 @ 74; August, 74 1/2 @ 75; 1893: July, 75 1/2 @ 76; August, 76 1/2 @ 77.

RYE—Active: June, 40 1/2 @ 41; July, 41 1/2 @ 42; August, 42 1/2 @ 43; 1892: July, 43 1/2 @ 44; August, 44 1/2 @ 45; 1893: July, 45 1/2 @ 46; August, 46 1/2 @ 47.

BARLEY—Inactive: No. 2 June, 50 @ 51; July, 51 @ 52; August, 52 @ 53; 1892: July, 53 @ 54; August, 54 @ 55; 1893: July, 55 @ 56; August, 56 @ 57.

PORK—Active: Mess Pork lower: June, \$10.50 @ 10.75; July, \$10.75 @ 11.00; August, \$11.00 @ 11.25; 1892: July, \$11.25 @ 11.50; August, \$11.50 @ 11.75; 1893: July, \$11.75 @ 12.00; August, \$12.00 @ 12.25.

LARD—Active: Lard—Quiet and easy: June, \$11.50 @ 11.75; July, \$11.75 @ 12.00; August, \$12.00 @ 12.25; 1892: July, \$12.25 @ 12.50; August, \$12.50 @ 12.75; 1893: July, \$12.75 @ 13.00; August, \$13.00 @ 13.25.

EGGS—Active: Eggs—Quiet and easy: June, \$1.00 @ 1.05; July, \$1.05 @ 1.10; August, \$1.10 @ 1.15; 1892: July, \$1.15 @ 1.20; August, \$1.20 @ 1.25; 1893: July, \$1.25 @ 1.30; August, \$1.30 @ 1.35.

CATTLE—Market active: higher. We quote: Fancy heavy export steers, \$3.75 @ 3.80; choice fat steers, \$3.50 @ 3.60; medium, well-corned do. in fair condition, \$3.25 @ 3.30; fair to good butchers steers, \$3.00 @ 3.10.

HOGS—Demand firm and prices higher. We quote: Light grades selling at \$4.00 @ 4.10; heavy to packers at \$4.10 @ 4.20; common to good, and \$4.20 @ 4.30; good to choice, heavy shipping at \$4.30 @ 4.40.

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE—Firm: best, \$3.00 @ 3.10; fair to good, \$2.00 @ 2.10; Hogs—Firm: Receipts 1000 head; Philadelphia, \$2.50 @ 2.60; Yorkers, \$2.70 @ 2.80.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT—Demand active: No. 2 Red June, \$1.45 @ 1.46; July, \$1.46 @ 1.47; August, \$1.47 @ 1.48; 1892: July, \$1.48 @ 1.49; August, \$1.49 @ 1.50; 1893: July, \$1.50 @ 1.51; August, \$1.51 @ 1.52.

CORN—Active: No. 2 Red June, 70 1/2 @ 71; July, 71 1/2 @ 72; August, 72 1/2 @ 73; 1892: July, 73 1/2 @ 74; August, 74 1/2 @ 75; 1893: July, 75 1/2 @ 76; August, 76 1/2 @ 77.

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR—Market firm. Family, \$5.00 @ 5.15; Wheat—Demand steady: No. 2 Red Winter, \$1.30 @ 1.31; CORN—Steady: No. 2 Mixed, 74 1/2 @ 75; OATS—Firm: No. 2 Mixed, 35 1/2 @ 36; RYE—Firm: No. 2 Fair, 40 1/2 @ 41; PROVISIONS—Pork higher: June, \$12.75 @ 12.85; Dry Salt Meats higher at \$9.15, 12.25, 12.75; Bacon higher at \$9.75 @ 9.85 @ 9.90; Lard higher at \$11.50; Hogs—Higher: Yorkers \$7.40 @ 7.50; packing \$7.80 @ 7.90; choice to fancy heavy \$8.30 @ 8.45.

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—Higher: No. 2 Hard Northern, No. 2 June, \$1.35 @ 1.36; July, \$1.36 @ 1.37; August, \$1.37 @ 1.38; 1892: July, \$1.38 @ 1.39; August, \$1.39 @ 1.40; 1893: July, \$1.40 @ 1.41; August, \$1.41 @ 1.42.

CORN—Active: No. 2 Red June, 70 1/2 @ 71; July, 71 1/2 @ 72; August, 72 1/2 @ 73; 1892: July, 73 1/2 @ 74; August, 74 1/2 @ 75; 1893: July, 75 1/2 @ 76; August, 76 1/2 @ 77.

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—Higher: No. 2 Red June, \$1.34 @ 1.35; July, \$1.35 @ 1.36; August, \$1.36 @ 1.37; 1892: July, \$1.37 @ 1.38; August, \$1.38 @ 1.39; 1893: July, \$1.39 @ 1.40; August, \$1.40 @ 1.41.

CORN—Active: No. 2 Red June, 70 1/2 @ 71; July, 71 1/2 @ 72; August, 72 1/2 @ 73; 1892: July, 73 1/2 @ 74; August, 74 1/2 @ 75; 1893: July, 75 1/2 @ 76; August, 76 1/2 @ 77.

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Higher: No. 2 Red June, \$1.30 @ 1.31; July, \$1.31 @ 1.32; August, \$1.32 @ 1.33; 1892: July, \$1.33 @ 1.34; August, \$1.34 @ 1.35; 1893: July, \$1.35 @ 1.36; August, \$1.36 @ 1.37.

BALTIMORE.

FLOUR—Firm: Western Superfine, \$3.00 @ 3.10; do. extra, \$3.10 @ 3.20; Family, \$3.20 @ 3.30; Western—Western: No. 2 White Red Spot and June, \$1.30 @ 1.31; July, \$1.31 @ 1.32; August, \$1.32 @ 1.33; 1892: July, \$1.33 @ 1.34; August, \$1.34 @ 1.35; 1893: July, \$1.35 @ 1.36; August, \$1.36 @ 1.37.

BOSTON.

Wheat—Quiet: Ohio and Pennsylvania extras 20 @ 21; unwashed 18 @ 19; coming and do. 18 @ 19; 4 @ 5; 6 @ 7; 8 @ 9; 10 @ 11; 12 @ 13; 14 @ 15; 16 @ 17; 18 @ 19; 20 @ 21; 22 @ 23; 24 @ 25; 26 @ 27; 28 @ 29; 30 @ 31; 32 @ 33; 34 @ 35; 36 @ 37; 38 @ 39; 40 @ 41; 42 @ 43; 44 @ 45; 46 @ 47; 48 @ 49; 50 @ 51; 52 @ 53; 54 @ 55; 56 @ 57; 58 @ 59; 60 @ 61; 62 @ 63; 64 @ 65; 66 @ 67; 68 @ 69; 70 @ 71; 72 @ 73; 74 @ 75; 76 @ 77; 78 @ 79; 80 @ 81; 82 @ 83; 84 @ 85; 86 @ 87; 88 @ 89; 90 @ 91; 92 @ 93; 94 @ 95; 96 @ 97; 98 @ 99; 100 @ 101; 102 @ 103; 104 @ 105; 106 @ 107; 108 @ 109; 110 @ 111; 112 @ 113; 114 @ 115; 116 @ 117; 118 @ 119; 120 @ 121; 122 @ 123; 124 @ 125; 126 @ 127; 128 @ 129; 130 @ 131; 132 @ 133; 134 @ 135; 136 @ 137; 138 @ 139; 140 @ 141; 142 @ 143; 144 @ 145; 146 @ 147; 148 @ 149; 150 @ 151; 152 @ 153; 154 @ 155; 156 @ 157; 158 @ 159; 160 @ 161; 162 @ 163; 164 @ 165; 166 @ 167; 168 @ 169; 170 @ 171; 172 @ 173; 174 @ 175; 176 @ 177; 178 @ 179; 180 @ 181; 182 @ 183; 184 @ 185; 186 @ 187; 188 @ 189; 190 @ 191; 192 @ 193; 194 @ 195; 196 @ 197; 198 @ 199; 200 @ 201; 202 @ 203; 204 @ 205; 206 @ 207; 208 @ 209; 210 @ 211; 212 @ 213; 214 @ 215; 216 @ 217; 218 @ 219; 220 @ 221; 222 @ 223; 224 @ 225; 226 @ 227; 228 @ 229; 230 @ 231; 232 @ 233; 234 @ 235; 236 @ 237; 238 @ 239; 240 @ 241; 242 @ 243; 244 @ 245; 246 @ 247; 248 @ 249; 250 @ 251; 252 @ 253; 254 @ 255; 256 @ 257; 258 @ 259; 260 @ 261; 262 @ 263; 264 @ 265; 266 @ 267; 268 @ 269; 270 @ 271; 272 @ 273; 274 @ 275; 276 @ 277; 278 @ 279; 280 @ 281; 282 @ 283; 284 @ 285; 286 @ 287; 288 @ 289; 290 @ 291; 292 @ 293; 294 @ 295; 296 @ 297; 298 @ 299; 300 @ 301; 302 @ 303; 304 @ 305; 306 @ 307; 308 @